

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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INFORMATION REPORT

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SUBJECT Trinec Iron Works
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1. The official designation of the Trinec (Q 50/0 37) Iron Works is Banská a Hutní společnost, n. p. (nationalized plant) KRAVSKÁ OSTRAVA Železářny Trinec. The plant which covered an area of about 2,000 x 400 meters was organized into the following departments: *

Management
Personnel section
Pages section
Sales section
Purchasing section
Security section (factory police)
Sanitary section
Social welfare
Communist Party works council
ROH (Labor Union)
Traffic
Designing office
New construction
Engineering section
Building section
Research office
Blast furnace
Steel plant I
Steel plant II
Foundry
Rolling mill
Gas works
Fireclay factory
Concrete plant
Maintenance and repair work section
Power station
Supply section
Professional training

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2. The plant did not suffer any war damage; on the other hand, it has acquired several new installations since the end of the war. The new electric power station was put into operation in the first months of 1946. The fifth blast furnace was tapped in October 1948. A new crane line, 800 meters long and 40 meters wide, is used for the transportation of ores, coke and coal. This crane installation, whose lifting capacity is 80 tons, was finished in connection with Steel Plant II in the

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summer of 1949. Transformer Station North was put in operation in the fall of 1949. A new broad-band rolling train was to be put in operation in connection with Steel Plant II sometime in the first half of 1950. Installations for the manufacture of conning towers for submarines were stripped after 1945 and shipped to an unknown place.

3. There are five blast furnaces in the plant. Furnaces I, II and III are comparatively old and their capacity is lower than that of furnace IV, put in operation in 1938, and furnace V, operating since 1948. The latter furnace, with an annual capacity of 250,000 metric tons, is the most efficient blast furnace in Czechoslovakia. Steel plant I has eight comparatively old open-hearth furnaces with a capacity of 60 metric tons per tapping. Steel plant II has seven open-hearth furnaces, including five with a tapping capacity of 150 metric tons and two smaller ones with a capacity of 90 metric tons. Steel plant II also has two Bessemer converters, each with a capacity of 40 metric tons and a modern electric furnace with a capacity of 50 metric tons. **
4. The plant has three electric power stations: one is new and modern, the second is of an older type, and the third is a small one used in emergencies. The plant is also connected with the power network of the MSE (Silesian-Moravian Electric works). A natural gas field was opened in Zukau near C. Tesin in the fall of 1948 and is being exploited by the Tesin gas works. Construction of a gas line to Trinec was started in 1949. The plant will be connected to these natural gas sources in the near future.
5. There is a standard-gauge and a narrow-gauge rail system in the plant. The standard-gauge railroad is connected with the main railroad line. The plant has five standard-gauge locomotives and 10 to 15 narrow-gauge locomotives. Construction of an airfield for sporting planes was planned north of the town near the stadium.
6. Coal arrives from Karvin by shuttle service. Iron ore coming from Slovakia is of low-grade quality. Up to 1948 the plant got ores from Sweden and later, from Yugoslavia. Since these deliveries stopped in early 1949, the plant has depended almost exclusively on deliveries of ores from Czechoslovakia. Only rarely do ores arrive from the U.S.S.R.
7. Production includes raw iron, cast iron, easily fusible steel, superrefined steel, rails and railroad switches, bridge girders, tin plates (25 cm wide, 10 meters long, 5 mm thick), round iron for ferro-concrete, wire, barbed wire, metal railroad ties. By-products are coke, tar, slag sand, and gas. Rail ties, switches and bridge girders are sent to the U.S.S.R. Wire and barbed wire go to Austria.
8. In June 1949, the Trinec Iron Works employed about 9,000 workers, 30 percent of whom were women. The ages ranged between 14 and 65; about 2 percent of the personnel was under 16 years of age. Forced workers numbered 250 from the Trinec Labor Camp. German specialists are employed in almost every part of the plant. Employment of an additional 3,000 workers was contemplated, but this could not be effected for lack of workers.
9. On schedule are three shifts from 6 a.m. to 2 p.m., 2 p.m. to 10 p.m., and from 10 p.m. to 6 a.m. However, as a result of the shortage of labor, many workmen must work 12 hours, some of them even 16 hours to fill the prescribed quota. The quota is increased considerably nearly every month, and if the quota was not fulfilled the workers were threatened with being called saboteurs. ***

25X1A * [REDACTED] Comment. See Annex 2 for a sketch of the plant. The map in Annex 1 indicates the location of the plant. These sketches replace the rough sketches

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** [REDACTED] Comment. Previous information indicated the capacity of the electric furnace to be 5 metric tons. Since the Trinec Works has an annual output of only 6,000 metric tons of electric steel, the latter statement seems more probable.

25X1A *** [REDACTED] Comment. The Trinec Iron Works with its five blast furnaces, 15 open-hearth furnaces and one electric furnace has an annual output of about 700,000 metric tons of open-hearth steel (Siemens-Martin steel), 6,000 metric tons of electric

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steel, 550,000 metric tons of rolled material. This latter figure does not include the production of the new broad-band train but does include the 150,000-ton rolled-sheet capacity of the Frydek Works which formerly belonged to the Trinec plant.

The former nationalized plant "Mining and Metallurgic Company" with its headquarters in Ostrava was reorganized by 1 July 1949. It was subdivided into the following independent works:

"Mining and Metallurgic Works", nationalized plant Trinec with the plant in Trinec.

"Moravian Iron Works nationalized plant Olmuetz-Kepein" with the works Olmuetz (Olomouc)/Kepein and Prossnitz (Prostejev).

"Iron Works Koenigshuette, nationalized plant Frydek-Mistek" with the plants Liskovec I and Liskovec II.

"Oderberger Iron Works Gustav Kliment nationalized plant Oderberg" with plants Oderberg (Bohumin) I, Bohumin II, and Prague-Zizkov.

"Wire-drawing and Screw-cutting Works" in Vamberk, Ceska Ves, Mala Moravka and Kamna, all of which were incorporated into the nationalized plant "Wire-drawing and Screw-cutting Works Prague."

The large Czechoslovakian industrial district within the Moravska-Ostrova (Moravian Ostrava)-Oderberg (Bohumin) - Trinec-Frydek-region will be extended by adding a new metallurgic combine "New Vitkovitz", which will be put into operation by the close of the Five Year Plan, i.e. 1953. For coordinating operations and measures for this new installation the Czechoslovakian Government appointed a special committee early in 1950; the importance attached to this plan may be gathered from the composition of this committee. President of the committee is E. Outrata, Dr. Engineer, deputy president of the Government planning Office. Members are Engineer J. Brusniak, deputy of the Minister of Industry, and Engineer Arch. V. Tejc, authorized official for construction planning at the Ministry of Engineering.

2 Annexes: Sketches of Trinec Iron Works

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